WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Order Still in Force.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Provision for the Redemption of Subsidiary Coin.

A DISPUTE ABOUT ECONOMY.

Meeting of the Order of the American Union.

SHABBY TREATMENT OF NEW YORKERS.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1878. THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT

TO BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED-ITS BENEFICIAL

comstantial reports sent from here that the President had substantially agreed to let his civil service order become a dead letter are undoubtedly false and intended to deceive the public and misrepresent the President. There is conclusive authority for say-ing that he not only does not intend to withdraw the order, but that he has constantly enforced it, and inands to do so. Friends of the President who have laiked over this matter with him within twentyfour hours may that he was never more positive about it nor more convinced of its good effect than new. They say frequently written to by federal off who state that they are chairmen or members of political committees or clubs and wish to know if they may retain these places and their federal offices, and that the uniform reply is that they must rezign one or the other. They say that the President, in every case, insists on strict observance of the civil service rder, which is in these words:-

No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, cancuses, conventions or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. No assersment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed.

They add that the President does not, by this order, mean to be understood as probletting any office. whatever is done openly and in such manner as can be answered by the other side and in time which does not belong to the government is allowable-as for instance, Secretary Sherman's speech in Ohio last fall, which is held to be legitimate, because it was open to a reply by the democrats. But they say positively that the President will not permit offiiders to take part in caucuses or conventions, and he will not allow office-holders to be coerced into contributions to campaign funds. If any clerk or other levy will be allowed in custom houses, post officer go through such places soliciting campaign subscriptions, and no harm will come to any clerk of other officer who refuses to subscribe or to take any tees them protection in doing as they see fit in such matters, and he means to keep a vigilant watch to ree that no abuse such as levying subscriptions shall occur. It any officer here uses his accustomed and legal holifault will be found with him, but no extra time or privileges will be allowed for this purpose.

The President's friends say that he sees nothin take back in the civil service order, and that he is coninced that it works well and has fad a good effect in purifying politics. They point to the fact that there was not a single office-holder in the republican conventions in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Ohio, and that all over the country federal office-holder of cancuses, committees and conver tions, and that many have privately expressed their pleasure at being relieved from such labors, which were formerly imposed on them by the

their correctness is undoubted, and they may be accepted as representing the present position of the President on this subject, about which he has been industriously worried by the baser kind of politicians for some time and of late frequently mis-

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT BUNCOMBE IN THE HOUSE-SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATS

WITH THEIR APPROPRIATION BILLS. The House held to-day its customary annual dispute about which party is the most sincere friend of economy and retrenchment and this time the Speaker. General Gardeld, Mr. Hale, General Hooker and other prominent men took part in the discussion, the purse of which was, as it has been before, not to settle any question, but for buncombe. The fact is that the leading republicans acknowledged three years when the democrats came into House with a majority, that they could make reforms and economies which the republicans could not, because they could never make up their minds to cut off their own people. On the other hand, the democrats undoubtedly pruned too close in some cases in the last Congress. They were new to the business, zealous and suspicious, and sometimes went lar. This fault of theirs is now remodied. The appropriation bills at this session have passed with but little opposition, and epublicans have been able to find very little fault. The House, for instance, passed the Post bill in an alternoon, and it has been accepted by the Senate with very slight atterations. It passe the Diplomatic and Consular bill with very few nendments; it passed the Indiau bill by a unautmous vote, and indeed the Appropriations Committee has seen its work generally approved and accepted REDUNDANCY OF SUBSIDIABY SILVER COIN-

PROVISION FOR ITS REDEMPTION.

Secretary Sherman's attention has been called to dundance of subsidiary silver com and the impossibility of getting it redeemed. In his conversation with the House Banking and Currency Committee, several weeks ago, be urged that a law should be passed allowing him to redeem the subsidiary coin on presen tation in sums of not less than \$100. Mr. Stephens Georgia, has embodied a clause to this effect in a bill of his, which, however, contains other and objectionable matter, and is not likely to become a law. Mr. Chittenden, of New York has been in consultation with Secretary Sher-man and has prepared a brief bill which he will offer tomorrow, or as soon as opportunity offers, making the subsidiary coin redeemable at all the sub-treasuries in amounts of \$100 and multiples of that sum in United States notes or silver dollars. The amount of silver change now in circulation is about \$43,000,000. The demption in coin was about \$45,000,000. The mint are not now coining subsidiary money and have comed but a small amount since the passage of the Silver act. The quantity is circulation will not be too great if it is redeemable on demand. The general belief is that the country can carry \$50,000,000 with this provision.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1878. THE ORDER OF THE AMERICAN UNION-MEET-OF THE NEW YORK "LEGISLATURE" -- AN ER INTEREST OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ing in this city to-morrow at noon at the Motropolitan Hotel under the suspices of A. Worth Spates, of Baltimore, Vice President, and Joseph L. Killgore, of Wilmington, Del., Scoretary. These gentlemen are the directing spirits of this once active but now almost defunct organization. Mr. Spates says that they expect about twenty-five delegates from the West to be in attendance, so that with those who may be expected from the Epstern States perhaps forty all told will be present. At a recent special meeting of the "Senate" at Bridgsport, Conn., the officers caused it to be telegraphed to the New York papers that the Order numbered in the United States nearly two num-Order numbered in the United States nearly two nau-dred thousand. These in this city who know the facts say that the Order since the date of its organization about seven years ago has never initiated, all told, 30,000. There is to be an election to-morrow of onli-

cers for the coming year.

It is rumored that the present officers have falled to notify the members of the "Senate" from New York of this meeting, their intension being to cut off the "Legislature" of the Order rom that State, and, after baving captured the machinery of the fraternity, to reorganize it in the Empire State. It is said that at reorganize it in the Empire State. It is said that at a recent special meeting of the "Senate" in this city about \$3,000 was pledged—about \$2,000 of it irom Obio—for the purpose of circulating an address to the American people on the various questions involved in the general discussion between the religious sects. Such an address is said to have been prepared by Mr. Edwin Cowies, editor of the Cleveland Leader and President of the Senate. It has been privately circulated with printed instructions in red ink to all the members not to allow any one other than known members of the Order to ren it. The exclusion of the New York mombers is said to be due to the fact that they have been too independent in their opinions and notions to suit certain officials of the Order, who are desirous of making a political machine of it in the interest of the republican party. A lively row is looked for who this double-dealing is revealed, as the Order is madup of all political parties. A gentleman conversan with the intrigues of the wirepuliers in the fra ternity says to-night that the friends of hones desting will make a fight against the clique, for there are in the Senate doctors of divinity, editors of leading papers and a goodly number of new Senators of the democratic faith, some of them from "Old Ken tuck," who, being of the "referm" school of politics will not like so soon upon their first appearance in the Order to find themselves invergied into a political

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1878. SUSPENSION OF THE SINKING PUND-JOINT RESOLUTION AGREED UPON BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE-EFFECT OF THE ADVERSE ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMIT-TEE ON MR. BECK'S RESOLUTION.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day, by vote of 8 to 3, decided to report to the House the fol lowing joint resolution :-

lewing joint resolution;—
Whereas on the 1st day of April, 1878, there had been paid into the stoking fund, as provided for under section 3,684 of the Revised Statutes, the sum of \$241,489,168 34 is excess of requirements of said law, which sum is equivalent to about eight years in advance of the amount required by law, and whereas it is as unneccessary for the minitenance of the public credit as it is unjust to the people to continue the imposition of taxes for this object at a time of great depreasion like the present; therefore be it.

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is nereby authorized and directed to suspend the purchase of United States bonds for the sunking lund, as provided by section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes, units the close of the itself year ending June 30, 1855, unless otherwise directed by Congress.

The vote of the committee on the resolution was as

The vote of the committee on the resolution was a

YEAS-Messra. Wood of New York, Tucker of Vir-ginia, Sayler of Ohio, Robbins of North Carolina, Harris of Georgia, Gibson of Louissana, Pheips of Connecticut and Kelley of Pennsylvania—S. NAYS-Messra, Unried of Ohio, Burchard of Illi-nois and Banks of Sassachusetts—X.

The adverse action of the Senate Finance Commit temporary suspension of paymonts into the sinking fund does not necessarily preclude a layorable report hereafter upon a bill or joint resolution for the same general purpose, as some members of the committee voted against the concurrent resolution on the ground that is would not be practically operative and several reserved their votes. THE SHANGHAI CONSULATE INVESTIGATION-

MR. SEWARD NOTIFIED TO APPEAR-SHARP PRACTICE IN THE MATTER OF RENT.

The counsel for G. F. Seward, Minister to China has been notified to request that gentleman to reappear before the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department. Mr. Seward being at present in Shanghai it will be impossible for him to reach here before June.

The committee decided that, notwithstanding the notification to Mr. Seward to appear, it was the duty port to the House at any time. In the event of Mr. Seward's being able to reach here in a reasonable time the committee would be very glad to afford him an op-

The counsel for Mr. Seward were not prepared to commence the cross examination of G. Wiley Wells o-day, and Mr. Cowey, Chief Clerk in the Fifth Auditor's office, was recalled, and interrogated with regard to the rent accounts of the consular building at Shanghai and of the building occu-pied by the Legation at Pekin. It appears from the statement of Mr. Cowey that during the administration of Mr. Seward the rent of the cor sular building was increased from \$100 to \$250 per the rent for the legation building was charged to the government at \$3,000 per year, and the vouchers call for that sum annually; but the owner of the premises, S. Wells Williams, present Professor of the Chinese Language at Yale College, only receives \$2,400 of this sum, Mr. Seward retaining the belauce as no alleges for repairs to the Department which show that Mr. Seward has had any repairing done to the building.

TAX ON CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

The sub-committee of the House Committee or Education and Labor has agreed on a bill imposing tax of \$100 each on Chinese immigrants. The bill has yet to be submitted to a full committee for con-

SILVER DOLLARS FOR GREENBACKS, All the Assistant Trensurers throughout the United States have been authorized to exchange silver dollars for greenbacks, under the order of the Secretary, and the Treasurer here has to-day paid out \$2,000 in exchange for United States notes.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS-- FIFTY-SIXTH CALL OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the fifty-sixth call for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds, comeds, of 1865. The call is for \$5,000,000, of bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 30th day of July next and the interest will close on that day. The fel-

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely :-\$50, Non 50,001 to 53,000, both inclusive; \$100, Nos. 85,001 to 90,000, both inclusive; \$500, Nos. 60,001 to 63,000, both

lusive. Total coupons, \$3,000,000. Registered bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1870, as fol ows:-\$50, Nos. 1,751 to 1,900, both inclusive; \$100 Nos. 14,101 to 15,200, both inclusive; \$500, Nos. 8,701 to 9,200, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 28,751 to 30,100, bosh inclusive; \$5,000, Nos. 8,051 to 8,300, both in clusive; \$10,000, Nos. 14,851 to 15,507, both inclusive. Total registered, \$2,000,000. Aggregate, \$5,000,000. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is a statement of imports and exports during the nine months of the fiscal year ended March

31, 1878:-
MERCHANDISE
Exports (domestic)\$522,581,923 Exports (foreign)
Total. \$583,031,130 Imports. 329,801,629
Excess of exports over imports\$263,229,501
Exports
Versus of avancts over imports 23 314 043

NATIONAL BANK RESUMPTION. The following is a statement of the operations of th

National Resumption Agency for the month and the ten months ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

Notes all for circulation is an expected and delivered to the bonks of issue.

St. 7,758,100 \$126,550,000 Bonks of its issue.

St. 7,758,100

UNITED STATES CUBRENCY OUTSTANDING. The following is the amount of United States our rency outstanding at this date:-

Ord domain notes.
Legal tender notes.
One year notes of 1863.
Two year notes of 1863.
Two year coupen notes of 1863.
Compound interest notes.
Fractional currency, all issues. . \$62,342 50 . \$46,681,016 00 . 52,225 00 . 15,450 00 . 23,890 00 . 278,850 00 . 10,805,414 52

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

BENATE.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a number of bills from the House of Representatives, among them the House amendments to the Senat but to repeal the Bankrupt law. Mr. MERRIMON, (dem.) of N. C., moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee on the

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., objected to the reference

and demanded the year and nays on the motion.

Mr. Christianov, (rep.) of Mich., opposed the reference, and said it was proposed to concur in the House amendments, which the committee had already considered after submitting a brief amendment thereto to perfect the amendment of the House.

awyers and judges throughout the country were dis surbed by the belief that the saving clause in the bill was too narrow to save a cortain class of action was too narrow to save a certain easts of actions decemed meritorious. As any committee of the Senate could report at any time he thought it would be best to let the bill go to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brck, of Kentucky, opposed the reference of the bill upon the ground that if any good was to grow out of the passage of this bill the sconer it should be passed the better. At this very time all serisof fraud-ulent petitions are being filed by persons to take ad-vantage of this Bankrupt law before its repeal by Congress. Every day's delay in passing the bill to repeat the law costs the commercial interests of the country millions of dollars. He knew of the delay in reporting matters from committee, and therefore hoped this buil would not be referred.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, said he proposed to submit the following amendment:

And all rights and proceedings incident thereto or growing out of or dependent thereon, including all rights of suits by and against assignces under any or all of said acts.

To come in just before the Heuse amendments, providing that the repeal of the law should not lovally date all penal actions or criminal proceedings arising the control of the control of

thereunder.

Mr. Allison, (rep.) of lows, submitted an amend-

Mr. Allison, (rop.) of lows, submitted an amendment to refer the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report such amendments thereto as will relieve the existing law of the defects which experience has disclosed.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and it was sgreed that the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law be laid aside temporarily that the morning business might be disposed of.

Mr. Kirkwood, (rep.) of lows, presented the oredutais of Hon. W. Allison, re-elected United States Senator from the State of lows, for the period of six years from March 4, 1879. Read and laid on the table, Mr. Marky, (em.) of Fexs, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill to amena the 103d article of war in regard to trials for desertion. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. Beck on the 21st of January deciaring it mexpedient either to maintain or impose charse at this time for the purpose of providing for the sinking lund and directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to purchase any bouds for the reduction of the principal of the national dobt till further order of Congress.

Mr. Morrill said the law provided for the sinking fund and it could not be repealed by concurrent resolution.

ution.
The committee was discharged from its furthe

consideration.

Mr. Burlen, (dem.) of S. C., submitted an amendment to the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption set, now on the calendar of the Senate, so as to repeal section 3,412 of the Revised Statutes Imposing a tax of ten per cent upon the direculating notes of private or State banks. Ordered printed.

THE SHIELDS BILL.

Mr. COCKRELL, (dem.) of Mo., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill authorizing the President of the United States to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, a brigadier general in the United States army, on the retired list. Placed on the calendar. dior general in the United States army, on the retired-list. Placed on the calendar. In reporting the bill Mr. Cockreal, said it was not a manimous report, and the members of the committee reserved their right to express their views when the bill should be considered in the Senate.

des. The conference report was unantmously agreed to. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and a prolonged debate followed, developing unexpected opposition to the

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to amend the

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Allison so as to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report the bill with such amendments as they propose to the Senate on Thursday next. Rejected—yeas 19, mays 34.

After further discussion the amendment of Mr. Allison was negatived—yeas 18, mays 36.

Mr. Ranson, (dem.) of N. C., said be thought the motion of Mr. Thurman to instruct the committee to report on Thursday next was not understood when the vote was taken. He therefore renewed that motion, and, after a brief discussion, it was rejected—yeas 27, mays 27, as follows:—

mays 27, as follows:—
Yeas—Messra Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Booth, Bruco, Burnsido, Butler, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christianaey, Davis of West Virginia, Borsey, Edmunds, Eus, Grover, Hamlin, Hoar, Howe, Kirkwood, McPherson, Mertinon, Rawson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Saunders, Thurman, Windong—27.

Nays—Messra, Bailey, Beek, Cunteron of Pennsylvania, Cocarell, Coke, Yonkina, Dawse, Eaton, Perry, Garlant, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Johnston, McGreers, McMillan, Matthews, Masey, Mitchell, Morrili, Vgiesby, Paddock, Plumb, Kollins, Voorthees, Wadledgh, Waliace—27.

Mossrs, Davis, of Hinnes; Ingalls, Jones, of Florida, and Patterson, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. McDonald, Kenogg, Conover and Toiler, who would have voted in the negative.

conver and Teller, who would have role in innegative.

The question then recurred on motion of Mr. Merrimon, when the bill was taken up this moreing, to
simply refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary, and
it was rejucted—yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Edunnos, (rep.) of Vt., then moved to refer the
bill and House amendments to a special committee of
three Senatorr, of which the Senator from Michigan
(Mr. Christiaucy) should be chairman, and said he
mentioned that Senator as chairman that the friends
of the measure might have no lear of it being
awamped.

wamped.

After further debate, and before the vote was reached on that motion, Mr. Altison moved that the Senate adjourn, and that the bill and amendments be printed. He said should the Senate adjourn now it would allow time to further consider the bill, and it could be disposed of in half an hour to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to, year 37—nays 17—and the Social at twenty-five minutes past four P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, April 30, 1878.

Pursuant to previous order the House met this morning at eleven o'clock. Considerable time was consumed in correcting the record in regard to the proceedings under the call of the House last night. The SPEAKER stated the unfinished business to be the bill for the relief of the settlers on land claimed by the North and South Alabama Railroad Company, which was under consideration last night when the House found itself without a quorum. After a short discussion the pill was referred to the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Eden, of Illinois, in the Chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Mr. Girson, (dem.) of La., offered an amendment

reorganizing the mint at New Orleans and appropriting \$185,000 for its maintenance. This amendment gave rise to a discussion upon the subject of branch mints, participated in by Mesers. Hanna, of Indiana; Sayler, of Obio; Pattison, of Colorado, and Cole and Franklin, of Missouri,

Colorado, and Cole and Franklin, of Missouri, who advocated the establishment of such mints in their respective localities.

After a long discussion, in which the reorganization of the New Orleans mint was advocated by Mr. Butler, or Massachusetts, and Mr. Garfield, of Onio, Mr. Gibson's amendment was defeated—TI to 96, Opposition to Economy.

In the course of a long discussion on reduced appropriations for Perritorial governments the action of the Committee on Appropriations anyting been criticised on the republican side of the House, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania (the Spenker), defended the

no disrespect tillat he appenied to the republican side no longer to continue in that direction, no longer to resist economy.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Me., replied to Mr. Randall, and and that the fatter had never had so hard a task as he had had that session in trying to control the democratic side of the thouse, so as to prevent it bankrupting the Treasury. He (Mr. Randall) has had the making up of the committees. It was not a republican committee that had reported the River and harbor bill to which he (Mr. Randall) was so much opposed.

Mr. Randall.—You voted for it.

Mr. Hale—I certainly did. But I am speaking from the gonieman's standpoint. He did not believe in it. That bill could never have stalked into the House if it had not been reported by a democratic committee. So, too, with the Mexican Pension bill that would take \$7,000,000 a year out of the Treasury. The Speaker, as an economist, will be glad to see that bill voted against by the republican members. The trouble with the economy on the other side is that it is "cheese paring." The expenditure of the Speaker's strength and influence should be made on his fellows on the democratic side of the House.

The discussion was continued by Messre, Beebo, of New York; Foster, of this, included Mr. Coxone, (rep.) of Mich., made a streastic allusion Mr. Mr. Coxone, (rep.) of Mich., made a streastic allusion

New York; Foster, of Ohio; Hooker, of Mississippi; McMahon and Keiler, of Ohio, and Howlit, of New York.

Mr. Concine, (rep.) of Mich., made a sarcastic alluston to what the called the Speaker's zeal in behalf of economy and said if the gentleman would although disnocratic caucuses and use his power and perseasive eloquence there it would be more appropriate than for him to step down from his place and lecture the reproducan members of the House. That gentleman's voice, when he spoke as a politician, was potent in the land. The overshadowing of a Presidential nomination gave his voice power all over the land. (Laughter.) He whipped in his followers with that kind of gratitude which had been defined as "the expectation of lavors." (Laughter.)

his voice power all over the land. (Laughter.) He whippod in his followers with that kind of gratitude which had been defined as "the expectation of lavors." (Laughter.)

In the further progress of the discussion Mr. Calkins, (rep.) of Ind., quoted from the remarks of Mr. Randail on the bill for the increase of members' salaries and remarked from the rorses of members' salaries and remarked from the rocasion had been prompted in the interest of economy.

Mr. Randall replied that the allusions had not the merit of originality. It had been made over and over ggals, and he had no reply to it. He had nelvocated succeedy and honestly the increase of members' salaries, but when he went back to the people ine people condemned the measure, and re had as a latiful public servant given up his own opinions in that respect and obeyed the instructions of the people. That was what he wanted the republican garty to do.

Mr. Calkins—I was not impugning your motive.

Mr. Randall—I did got suppose that you were, but you were impugning my consistency, and I was snawering that charge. When my conduct as a Representative was condemned by the people I yielded to their authority and submitted to their control, as I am always ready to do.

Mr. Calkins—Did the gentleman cover back the \$6,000 drawn from the Treasury?

Mr. Randall.—I never did, I look over all my record here and I can say truthfully that I have never onst a vote that was prompted by any personal consideration.

assertation.

Air Williams, (rep.) of Wis.—If you thought that members should have \$7,500 a year why did you afterward move to cut down their sainry to \$4,000?

Did the people demand that?

Air. Rancall.—I did not propose to cut down the compensation to \$4,000. The committee recommended \$4,000, and I took the ground that the people had condemned the increase of salaries and that it was not consistent for members to be cutting down the compensation of other people and letting their own stand.

Air. Williams.—Why do you not propose to cut it down now?

Ar. Williams—Why do you not propose to cut a down now?

Ar. RANDALL—Whenever the gentleman makes a proposition to cut it down I will be found with him.

Mr. Williams—Why do not your committee do it before you learne us on economy?

Mr. RANDALL—I say deliberately here that I believe rather in cutting down the number of employes than in cutting down staries. I believe that it the law was adhered to in the departments in regard to the number of hours for clerical work the force could be reduced twenty-five ber cent.

reduced twenty five per cent.

After further discussion the committee rose, after having disposed of only four pages of the bill, and at five o'clock adjourned.

RECOGNITION OF DIAZ.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MINISTER FOSTER AND THE MEXICAN MINISTER OF POREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following is the letter of Mr. Foster to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, establishing diplo-matic relations between the United States and Mexico, and the reply of the latter official :-

and the reply of the latter official:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, April 9, 1878.

SIR—I have the honor to inform Your Excellency
that the President of the United States, having in
view the conduct recently observed by the government of teneral Disz in regard to the peace
of the irontier and its compliance with
the terms of the Glaims Convention, and having
inly considered the embarrasments which you have
expressed to me seattending a satisfactory settlement
of pending matters of difference, has directed that I
enter upon diplomatic relations with Your Excellency
and that I henceforth officially recognize the government of Mexico represented by General Porfino Diaz

ment of Mexico represented by General Portirio Diaz as Chief Magistrate and the authorities emanating theorifon.

In hereby executing my instructions, of which a In hereby executing my instructions, of which a copy is enclosed, I degire to express the high satisfaction I have in making official the intercourse which for some time part I have so pleasantly maintained with Your Excellency, and to assure you that I will omit he effort ou my part to secure a satisfactory adjustment of pending questions and to re-establish the relations of the two republics on the basis of reciprocal justice, cordial friendship and a due regard for the dignity and rights of both natious.

It is pleasant for me to have this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration and respect.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

To His Excellency I. L. VALLARTA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Micro.

cration and respect.

To His Excellency I. L. Vallarta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mexico.

Letter of Senor Vallarta.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mexico.

Letter of Senor Vallarta.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mexico.

Mr. Minister.—I have had the honor on yesterday of receiving from Your Excellency's hand the note of the same date, in which you are pleased to communicate to me that the President of the United States, taking into consideration the conduct observed by the government of Mexico for the preservation of the posice of the frontier, and the compliance which it has given to the Claims Conventions, and having also considered the difficulties which exist, as I have manifested to Your Excellency on ether occasions for the satisfactory scattered which exist, as I have manifested to Your Excellency enter upon diplomatic relations with this department, and that you at once officially recognize the government of 'Mexico represented by Genoral Porfite Data as its United Magistrate, Your Excellency adds that in executing your instructions, of which I received a copy, your desire to express the bigh satisfaction which you feel in giving an official obstance to the intercourse which for some time you have maintained with the department under my charge, and to assure me that you will omit no effort to scente a satisfactory adjustment of pending questions and to re-establish the relations of the two republics on the basis of reciprocal justice, cordial friendship and a due regard for the dignity and rights of both nations.

Having informed the President of the two documents of which I acknowledge receipt, he instructe me to say to Your Excellency that the government of the United States of America has done justice to its aincerity, to its rect. tude and to its constant efforts to comply with its duties, and to preserve and strengthen the friendship which exists and should exact between the two neighboring republics. The principal difficulty is overc

the obstacles which international questions of present.
Your Excellency will accept the new assurance of the profound consideration with which I am Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

To His Excellency John W. Fostra, Edvoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleaipotentiary of the United States of America, &c., &c.

Jose Fernandez, Chief Clerk.

INDIAN TROUBLES THREATENING.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1878. The apprehensions in several quariers of serious troubles with Indians this summer are not thought to be groundless. The War Department in in receipt of communications from parties, whose opinions are entitled to earnest attention, to the effect that warlike movements are clearly discernible on the part of several tribes. A long etter to this effect was read by Secretary McCrary within the pist week, and referred by the Secretary to the General of the Army for his

AN OHIO SENATOR ASSAULTED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 30, 1878. In the Senate to-day the only interesting feature was an assault made upon Senator Forrest by Rail-road Commissioner Bell. The trouble grew out of

Lively Talk on the Moller Bell Punch Bill.

INCREASED REVENUE PROMISED.

The Brooklyn Cartmen Arouse an Acrimonious Debate,

CLOSE OF THE EXCISE BRIDGRY INVESTIGATION

The Pipe Line Bill and the Amended Public Burdens Bill.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, April 30, 1878.

In the Assembly this morning the first subject con sidered was Mr. Moller's Liquor Registration bill. Mr. Molter opened the debate by explaining in detail each section of the measure. He said as regards ples as those recently approved by the House in the passage of the Holahan bill, but that this differed widely from all other excise measures in having fo its main object the securing of a large portion of the revenue needed by the city of New York the simple expedient, the efficiency which had been so fully demonstrated in the State of Virginia, that Louisiana bad already adopted it, and other States were about was the great tax reducer. In New York city the licensed saloons now number 4,505, and the revenue from licenses amounts to \$189,000. Upon the plan of the Holahan bill the revenue would reach \$400,000, minimum calculation made showed a revenue of estimates were much higher, and one reached \$4,000,000, but Mr. Moller said that for the purposes of omparison in so strong a case he would consider all the least favorable estimates. Should the system be applied to the whole State; the taxation would be reduced to fully one-half, but the present bill related only to the city of New York, where the tentative measure. If successful there it undoubtedly would be extended next winter to the whole State. On the question of administrating expenses Mr. Moller said that the whole machinery provided for by his system. The Board of Excise in the city of New York now costs something over \$50,000, while the expenditures for the same purpose under the proposed law would amount to \$46,600, including the salaries of examining the registers and delecting frauds. Mr. Moller said that at the proper time he would advocate an amendment to the bill, so as to make the tax on each glass of spirituous liquor sold one cent, which the statement he had made, and also an amend ment compelling the Commissioner of Excise to of excise to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000. The twentieth section of the bill, Mr. Moller explained.

of excise to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000. The twentieth section of the bill, Mr. Moller explained, we uid reduce the Excise Board to one member, and should be so amended as to terminate the present Board and allow the whole of the Lew system to go into operation symmetrically at one time.

THE SYSTEM EXPLAINED.

The licenses provided for said Mr. Moller are, first, a wholesale and retail becose, allowing the sale of any quantity not less that one gallon; a retail becase to soil quantities not exceeding five galloss for consumption elsewhere than at the place of saie, and a barroom bleense permitting the sale of liquors for cosumption upon the premises only. The specific hoense tax for retail or berroom liquor dealer is fixed at \$50 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, which tax is an addition to the registered tax on all liquors soid.

Mr. Moller said he desired to explosify contradict the statement that this measure contemplated any particular machine or lavention; on the contrary, the Mayor, Comptroller and City Chamberlain were on powered to select a proper register, without reference to any form of apparatus now in use or projected. The lax upon the sale of drams and other small quantities would be secured by the prevision of the eighth section.

Mr. Moller closed by an earnest appeal to the temperance members to support a self-enforcing law instead of an impossible one which compels men to commit crime. Public opinion, he said, demands this. The very lact of the possession of the registering machine would be proof that the place is licensed, and no person would, after the law took effect, dare to do business without a license, which would in itself more than double the prevent city revenue. Mr. Moller read at length from the editorial columns of the New York city, is so as to make this new and oncrous tax applicable uniformly throughout the State. He contended that there was no reason whatever in favor of a discrimination against New York city in this matter, and that every consideration of moral

nation against New York city in this matter, and that every consideration of morais and of revenue was eposent to it.

Mr. Aivord said that he agreed with Mr. Grady in principle, but that in practice it would be better to introduce the new system by degrees. In his part of the country, he said, every body draink at eleven o'clock in the moraing, and the simultaneous ringing of punch gongs would disturb the peace of quiet neighborhoods. To this Mr. Brooks replied that noise was not essential to the system. The only requisite was the truthful and regular multion of the indicating hand on the registering dial at each turn of the little crank, which might be as "noiseless as the loot of time, which indicates no print on the flowers."

"MRNK, MENK, TEKKL, UPRARSIS?"

Mr. Gilbert, who has endured the discussion with manitest impatience, now imperiously caimed the floor, and reachede, for at least the fifth time this session, his colabrated speech of 1876, with a lew additions picched in the tone of a screech of despair. He rehearsed the testimony upon which he hoped to conjuct the floque of body; called upon every member who thought of voting to raise revenue from the internal taging to remember the fearful beat, "What shall profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul?" and said that it such a law should pass his eyes, at least, would behold emblazed in the fives over the Capitol the world of complete the significance was that interfactation, was the would of a poisoned dart that never falled to kill.

Mr. Bewatt, Peek indowed Mr. Gilbert said that hone, its significance was that interfactation was the would of a poisoned dart that never falled to kill.

Mr. Bewatt, Peek indowed Mr. Gilbert in an adverse of a very similar character.

Mr. Grady's motion was negatived and a proposition to strike out the enecting clause of the bill, made by Mr. Meyenborg, of Brocklyn, was defented by a vote of 55 to 49. On this motion there was no division in accordance with lines previously graws on the excess question

reading is generally looked upon as a bad omen for its success.

THE RESORTEN CARTMEN.

The contest is the Assembly over the Brooklyn Cartmen's bill was extremely Berce, and showed the existence of much bad blood between the delegations from the sister cities. The Common Council of New York uponimously passed an ordinance provising that cartmen's incenses should be granted only to residents of New York city. The date for the renewal of licenses is to, morrow, May 1. Large delegations of cartmen doing business in New York, but residents of Cartmen doing business in New York, but resident cartmen doing business in New York, but resident elsewhere, have waited upon the Governor, and seteral members of the Brooklyn Board of Aidermen were present in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Worth, is a very strong speech, moved to refer the bill and place it upon the calendar of the first Committee of the Whole, not full. He gaid that New York and Brooklyn were as one, that New York did not afford to proscribe her neighbors and could not afford to proscribe her neighbors and could her neighbors could afford to be unjust to her. She was proud of herself, as she had a right to be, and she was proud of herself, as she had a right to be, and she was proud of herself, as she had a right to be world. This bill, Mr. Worth said, was a measure full of littleness, intolerance and bigotry and unworthy of the motropolis.

Esc. Grant's weath.

ness, intolerance and bigory and unworthy of the motropolis.

MR. GRADY'S WRATH.

In reply to Mr. Worth Mr. Grady said that New York city ought sometimes to be allowed to judge for itself; that the Common Council had unanimously, without distinction of party, supported this ordinance, and that the present motion was one to take this measure of local regulation out of the regular course of legislative procedure and push it through prematurely, without aven allowing New York a hearing before the proper committee through a delegation of the Common Council. He said these complaining cartmen made slit their money in New York and then went to Brooklyn to spend it, leaving their stucks behind them, blocking up the streets. They were to New York very much as the Chinese are to San Francisco and should be dealt with accordingly.

Mr. Brooks took the same ground, substantially, as Mr. Grady, and said until the 26th day of April there was a Brooklyn ordinance of precisely the same nature in existence.

This discussion continued for over two hours and resulted in the motion being carried by a vote of 77 to

29. It was afterward considered in the Committee of the Whole, and progressed with the understanding that it would be ordered to a third residing, which was prevented only by the arrival of the hour of recess.

The bill was disposed of at the afternoon session by a reference to the Committee on Cities, for the sois purpose of hearing the arguments of the New York Common Council, but without loss of piace in the order of third reading, and with pormission to the committee to report at any time after the hearing on Thursday. This dinal arrangement was made at the request of Mr. Daly and on his statement that such was the understanding in the committee.

Mr. Strack's like Util Learness.

Mr. Strack's like Util Learness the content of the Committee of the Georeton and will undoubtedly become a law. The Convict Labor bill was advanced upon a motion of Mr. Holanas, supported by an urgent appeal by Mr. Browning, the introducer of the bill, so as to provide for its consideration in the first Committee of the Whole not full.

PHE CANAL, SHIL PASSED.

The entire morning-ression of the Senate was occupied with the consideration of the Canal bill which regulates the details of jurisdiction and expenditure of the Superintendent of Public Works. The bill has been greatly modified since its introduction in the Assembly, and Senators Ritghes, Goodwin and Raines lustification and the discussion became extremely acrimonous and personal. The bill was finally progressed, with the understanding that it would be ordered to the track place without utility and in the besit of debiase accused Senators Goodwin and Farley and the strace of the committee had received an i

vote for the Holahan bill. He was interested in the matter because he was in the business. On cross-examination witness testified that his message to Miller was written on a card and not enclosed in an envelope, and that he had never offered any valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, to Miller to influence his vote. Mr. Robert Mackie, treasurer of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society, swore that he had during the winter in his hands a fund of about \$\frac{1}{2}\times 000 for the purpose of paying expenses of the effort to pass an Excise bill at Albany, all of which had been paid over to Colosel Leoser, president of the society, and disbursed by him. Mr. S. V. R. Miller testified that he was a member of the Assembly and had received a note from Mr. Campbell during the pendency of the Holahan bill, of the nature sworn to by Mr. Campbell, and that Mr. Campbell during the pendency of the Holahan bill, of the nature sworn to by Mr. Campbell, and that Mr. Campbell do not say that Mr. Miller might count on him for anything wanted if he would vote for the bill. The next witness, John S. Palmer, produced a copy of the note from Mr. Campbell to Mr. Miller, which was shown to Mr. Purdy and Mr. Skinner and dolivered to the committee.

Mr. Beadelston, next sworn, testified that he was not a member of either of the liquor associations; had not been actively engaged in the business for three years, and knew nothing whatever about the subject matter of the investigation. Mr. Sheridan Shook & Everard, brewers, of New York; that he had visited Albany to assist in the passage of the Daly bill, and had not been nectual to a member of the Brewers and Maltsters' Association, but had exerted himself in every proper way to proque the passage of or the purpose as

Daly bill, and had not been here since until subpensacy that he knew nothing about bribery of members and had not disbursed the funds of the Browers and Maitsters' Association, but had exerted himself in every proper way to proque the passage of an excise law, and had expended his own money for the purpose as a matter of business interest.

The examinations of Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Mr., Stoele, of Brooklyn, and Assemblyman John H. Burns, of Remssalaer, lailed to establish any fact, except a prevalent ignorance of the financial affairs of the excise campaign.

OLIVER COTTER'S TEMPTATION.

Mr. Oliver Cotter said that at the Globe Hotel he was offered \$1,000 by an an unknown party to abandon his opposition to the Day bill, and subsequently \$500 to leave his position in his association. He they said that he thought that a 'change in the excise laws would not be injurious to the cause of temperance. Mr. Samuel Willia, Assemblyman from the Second district of Onondaga, testified that he had been offered a sum of money to vote for the Holohan bill one night in Staneys Hall by a man whom he did not know and could not now name. The committee declared the investigation closed.

THE PUBLIC BURDENS BILL.

The main debate upon the Public ourdens bill in the
Senate to sight was upon the question of the employment of pensioned policemen as attendants of courts, ment of pensioned po ment of pensioned poticemen as attendants of courts, which was certainly not the principal question presented by the bill. However, the general opinion is that Senator Pomeroy's attenment that the measure has been so amended as to have for its main object the reduction of salaries is cerrect. As ordered to a third reading the bill is as printed in the Herato on the 26th main, with the following modifications:—That chaose in the second section authorizing the local authority to abolish all unnecessary offices and assign the duties now performed by the incumbents of other offices is stricken out. The clause in the same section stating that "all appropriations for schools and educational interests lowing modifications:—That clause in the second section authorizing the local authority to abolish all unscreasery offices and assign the duties now performed by the incumbents of other offices is stricken out. The clause in the same section stating that "all appropriations for schools and educational purposes, where such schools and education of other department of a city government, shall be made in gross to such Board of Education or other separate department as now required by existing law," is replaced by the following provision:—"Whenever in any city the Board of Education or any other separate department for branch of the city government has by existing law the exclusive right to estimate and appropriate moneys for schools and educational purposes, such right shall not be affected by anything in this act contained, but when such estimates and appropriations are under the control or revision of the Common Council or of a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, then and in that came all appropriation for schools and educational purposes shall be made in gross to the Board of Education or other department or branch of the city government having charge of the schools and educational interests of the city, as now required by law." To the end of section 2 is added the following:—"B."—"All unsuccessary offices and employments shall be abolished by each local authority, Board of Education and department of city government to the extent of their respective jurisdiction over the same as in this act provided, and the duties now performed by the incumbents thereof assigned to the Incumbent or incumbents of some other office or employment." In section, 5 payments to day laborers are excepted from the final estimate of salaries and compensation which is required to be fixed each year by the Board of Education as of the county of

THE PIPE LINE BILL BECOMES A LAW-THE QUESTION OF ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY LEFT TO THE COURTS-OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY

GENERAL. The Governor has filed the following in regard to the Pipe Line bill in the office of the Secretary of State:-

Pipe Line bill in the office of the Secretary of State;—

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHARMER, I
I am unable to approve the act entitled "An Act to Frovide for the incorporation of Fipe Line Companies," for the
reason that I am of the opinion that the power which it
gives to the corporations which may be formed under it
to take private property without consent of the owner
to meanituitional. Upon this question I applied to
the Attorney General for an official opinion, which
has given to me, and it is hereto annexed,
room this opinion, as well as from you was examination, I
find the jodicial decisions upon the question in some conflict and confusion, some of them go so far as to practi-

ICONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.1

ING OF THE "SENATE" -SHABBY THEATMENT FORT TO GOBBLE THE OPGANIZATION IN THE

The so-called "Senate" of the politico-religious or-er of the American Union will hold its annual meet-